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INFORMATION BULLETIN

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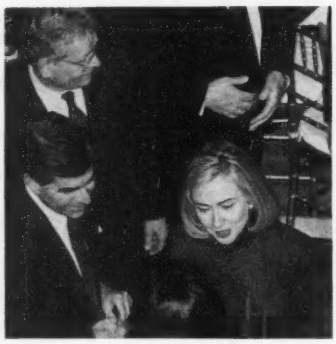
Black History Month:
The Thurgood Marshall Collection

Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress



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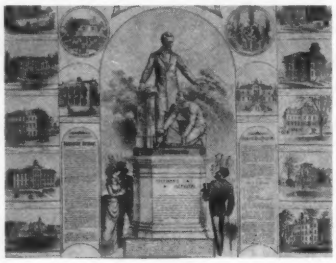

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On the Cover: Tearing down barriers (from left): Thurgood Marshall was 24 when he prepared (with Donald Gaines Murray and Charles Hamilton Houston) for a landmark case that granted admission of a black student to the University of Maryland Law School in 1935. Ironically, Marshall was himself prevented from attending the same law school because it was segregated. *Photo from NAACP Collection in Prints and Photographs Division*

Cover Stories: Black History Month

☐ The legacy of Thurgood Marshall made him a legend in his own time. His papers, in the Library's Manuscript Division, chronicle the history of the civil rights movement. 75

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Bill and Hillary Clinton, followed by Al and Tipper Gore, descend the staircase into the Library's Great Hall, Jan. 19; in less than 24 hours, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore would assume their new roles. *Photos by Jim Higgins*

Mr. Clinton, Private Citizen:

On Day Before Inauguration Bill Clinton Addresses Governors at LC

In less than 24 hours, the man for whom everyone was waiting in the Library's Great Hall would be the 42nd president of the United States.

True to his reputation, he was late, but no one seemed to mind. All those assembled, most of whom were elected officials and former elected officials, were busy meeting their colleagues. The occasion was a luncheon sponsored by the National Governors' Association, held in the Jefferson Building.

Many of the faces were quite familiar: Dixie Carter of television's "Designing Women" and her husband, Hal Holbrook. Virginia Gov. L. Douglas Wilder. Former Miss America Phyllis George and her husband, former Kentucky Gov. John Brown. Former Massachusetts Governor and 1988 Democratic presidential nominee Michael Dukakis. Former Arizona Gov. Bruce Babbitt (now interior secretary). District of Columbia Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly. Texas Gov. Ann Richards. New York Mayor David Dinkins. Maryland Gov. William Donald Schaefer.

Not only did no one seem to mind the wait, they didn't seem very hungry, either. To a ravenous observer, the luncheon of shrimp salad, stuffed chicken breast (with *de rigueur* wild rice and a bundle of vegetables tied with a scallion) and fruit tart looked oh so tempting. Clearly, these people had come to press the flesh, not raise a fork. Much of the food was untouched.

A wine glass fell from the Great Hall's mezzanine level, shattering on the marble floor below and making a Secret Service man nervous.

Still no guest of honor. Many had their eyes on the statuesque Ms. George, who was hard to miss in her lipstick red suit. She was making small talk with Gov. Richards and Dr. Billington.

Finally, at 12:15, 30 minutes later than scheduled, everyone rose from their chairs and applauded as Bill and Hillary Clinton made their entrance. On his last day as a private citizen, Mr. Clinton flashed that broad smile for which he has become so well known. The couple was followed by Al and Tipper Gore.

The new arrivals did not proceed to their tables. Instead the Clintons and Gores made their way through

Bill Clinton presses the flesh with past and present leaders who were in attendance, as does his wife, Hillary, who is standing next to Michael Dukakis.

the crowd, meeting all the officials with whom Mr. Clinton had once served as governor.

In a gesture that instantly marked him as a member of the baby boom generation, Mr. Clinton gave the high-five to one of the guests. After about 10 minutes, when it became clear that her husband had no intention of missing an encounter with anyone who cared to meet him, Hillary Clinton asked one of the governors to make an announcement requesting that the guests be seated and enjoy their lunch.

"The governor is certainly going to work the crowd," he assured them.

And work the crowd he did.

The crowd's attention was diverted for a minute as Sen. Charles Robb of Virginia arrived with his wife, Lynda Johnson Robb.

Although the press was confined to the mezzanine level above where the tables were set up, some persistent photographers had managed to escape and were following the president-elect as he made the rounds. "The [Secret] Service is very upset," said one member of the security contingent to a cameraman. "This is a serious problem." The cameraman continued to follow. From above, a microphone attached to a long rod made its way around the mezzanine, hoping to pick up a snippet of the guests' conversations with Mr. Clinton.

Forty-five minutes after he had arrived, Bill Clinton still hadn't taken his seat. By now, the waiters were whisking away the entree dishes and serving dessert.

By 1:05 the president-elect was finally in his chair, at a table with Dr. and Mrs. Billington, among others. Gov. Carroll Campbell of South Carolina, who introduced himself as "chairman-elect of the Governors' Association and a Republican," said, "I'm here on behalf of the Republican governors in this room to say, 'Congratulations and we are here to work with you to solve the problems of this country.'"

He then introduced the entertainment, which was provided by Ms. Carter, whose home state is Tennessee, as is Mr. Gore's. She offered a slow, dramatic rendition of "My Country 'Tis of Thee." The singer-actress then told a story of her childhood in Tennessee, concluding with, "God bless you all," as she looked toward the guests of honor. "We are all with you." Her soprano version of "God Bless America" received a standing ovation.

Gov. Ned Ray McWherter introduced a "fellow Tennesseean who represents a new generation of leadership, Al Gore."

"Bill Clinton has never forgotten the states and their relationship to the federal government," the vice president-elect said. "He has been in

Dr. Billington makes a point to Gov. Douglas Wilder (upper left) and Dukakis (lower left), among others.

your shoes, and he knows where they pinch. He knows how to make government work for the people.

"Even those who worked hard against us [in the election] I believe are pulling for us," he continued as the audience signaled its agreement with hearty applause. "What you are hearing is the sound of gridlock breaking loose," he concluded.

Gov. Roy Romer of Colorado took his inspiration from a letter by Thomas Jefferson. It was highly appropriate as he spoke in the Library's Jefferson Building about a man whose middle name is Jefferson. Gov. Romer offered the third president's views of what it takes to be a "good citizen and leader: an honest heart and a knowing head. You, Bill Clinton, have that honest heart and knowing head. But we know that hopes, dreams and expectations do not come without sacrifice and discipline." And in a throwback to a speech by John F. Kennedy, he said, "We come to Washington not to say, 'What can you do for us, but what can we do for you?'"

The thunderous applause finally died down as Mr. Clinton said, "I wanted the opportunity to be together with you on my last day as a private citizen. America wants politics to address the real problems of real people. We have seen a new spring of rebirth.

"My goal is to bring a new spirit of innovation. To grow jobs, reduce the debt and reform health care and education. To reinvent our national government.

"But I need your help," he told the governors. "Help me develop a waiver process" to help states that are "subverted by the federal bureaucracy" in their efforts to reform health care. (His speech presaged his recent calls to the states to devise their own systems to cut health care costs.) He also urged the states to "find a way to make the exception the rule" when those experiments prove successful. "There will be a framework at the national level" that tries to cut costs, but the states "will also have to decide" what to do.

"Without health care reform, there will be no deficit reduction. We are just whistling Dixie," he said, as he glanced toward Ms. Carter.

Again, he iterated his desire to have input from the governors, as he concluded: "We are going to open the doors of the White House to you. I did not run for this job just to warm the seat. Please, please, know the door is open.

"I desperately want to make a difference."

—*Guy Lamolinara*

LC, Catholic University Sponsor Lecture Series on Vatican

The Library of Congress, in cooperation with Catholic University of America, is presenting a series of free public lectures on cultural topics relating to the Italian Renaissance in conjunction with the exhibition "Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture," which opened in the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building on Jan. 8. The series is made possible by a generous grant from Leo A. Daly.

All lectures will be held on Thursdays at 6 p.m. in the James Madison Memorial Building, 101 Independence Ave. S.E. The exact room location will be announced on a sign in the lobby before each lecture. For further information, call (202) 707-8000.

☐ March 4: Paula Findlen, University of California at Davis, "'In This Theater of the City and the World': Museums, Science and Medicine in Renaissance Baroque Rome."

☐ March 11: Laurie Nussdorfer, Wesleyan, "Literacy and the Lower Classes in Renaissance and Baroque Rome."

☐ March 18: Katherine Gill, Yale Divinity School, "The Religious Lives of Women."

☐ March 25: John Pinto, Princeton University, "Rome: The Development of the City."

☐ April 1: John O'Malley, S.J., "The Renaissance Popes: The Theological and Religious Culture of Their Rome."

☐ April 8: N.S. Swerdlow, University of Chicago, "The Recovery of the Exact Sciences of Antiquity: Mathematics, Astronomy, Geography."

☐ April 15: John Shearman, Harvard University, "Castiglione's Portrait of Raphael."

☐ April 22: Peter Burke, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, "Rome and the Renaissance Sense of the Past."

☐ April 29: David W. Johnson, S.J., Catholic University of America, "Coptic Manuscripts in the United States and in the Vatican Library."

LC Requests $364.4 Million for Fiscal 1994

Increase Is 9 Percent over Current Levels

Dr. Billington on Jan. 25 asked Congress for budget authority of $364.4 million in fiscal 1994 to continue the attack on arrearages, strengthen the collections' security, and modernize financial management and human resources operations.

The request represents a total budget increase of $30 million, or 9 percent, over current levels.

Of the $30 million, 71 percent (or $21.4 million), as Dr. Billington pointed out, is "required simply to fund mandatory pay and price level increases."

During a four-hour hearing in room H-302 of the Capitol, Dr. Billington and other LC officials, using charts and a video demonstration of LC technology, summarized the Library's general Strategic Plan (1993-2000) and key elements of the proposed fiscal 1994 budget.

Presiding was Rep. Vic Fazio (D-Calif.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations. He noted the strong budgetary pressures on Congress and the reality that the Library competes for dollars with others within the legislative branch. But he promised that his committee would do its best for the Library. (The Library's request is slated for Senate committee hearings next month.)

In brief, Dr. Billington said, the strategic plan (submitted to the Fazio panel on Dec. 15) focuses initially on "overcoming the backlog of uncataloged materials, strengthening core services and improving in-house efficiency, while preparing for the dissemination of the Library's key collections to the Congress and the nation electronically through new networks and joint ventures."

The proposed FY 1994 budget includes the following requests for new funds:

- ☐ $2.17 million to expand the collections security program,
- ☐ Almost $2 million to modernize various operations in Collections Services,
- ☐ $1.7 million to purchase and implement a new integrated financial management system,
- ☐ $534,000 (including 19 positions) to maintain the already reduced hours in some reading rooms,
- ☐ $473,000 to fund nine new positions and $612,000 to fund 12 existing positions in Human Resources.

The text of Dr. Billington's statement begins on page 88.

Access to LC Files to Be Available via Internet in April

The Library of Congress has announced a major initiative to increase the availability of its resources to the public.

In a statement before the House Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee on Jan. 25, during hearings on the Library's fiscal 1994 budget request, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington said that the Joint Committee on the Library had approved on-line access to the Library's automated information files through Internet beginning in late April 1993.

These files, containing more than 28 million records in over 30 files, have been available to congressional offices, state libraries and cooperative cataloging libraries in the past. The files to be offered by the Library include all LC MARC (machine-readable cataloging) files; copyright files, 1978 to the present; public policy citations, 1976 to the present; and federal bill status files. Both the technical processing/cataloging system (MUMS) and the reference/retrieval system (SCORPIO) will be accessible for searches over the Internet.

The Library has experimented with various forms of remote access to its public files—initially in a pilot project called ROLLUP and most recently in its LC DIRECT fee-based service to state library agencies. On-line access to Library of Congress data bases is useful to a variety of libraries. The Internet will provide a means by which access can be had at minimal cost to all. No fees will be charged.

The Library is able to offer remote access to its public data bases via Internet as a free service, but must limit its customer support to documentation download over the Internet. The Library will begin by providing system availability to 60 simultaneous Internet users to ensure that service to Congress and on-site users is not degraded. Usage will be monitored to determine if this number can be expanded if needed, but service to congressional users will continue to be the Library's primary goal for its on-line systems.

Specific details regarding when and how one can connect to the Library's public on-line files through Internet will be made available in April.

Rebel with a Cause:

Writer Oriana Fallaci Takes On Her Critics

Oriana Fallaci is as passionate in her praise of literature as she is contemptuous of inexpert translators and narrowminded literary critics, both of whom, she suggested, were put on Earth to punish mankind.

"God's curse against Adam and Eve when he banished them from the Garden of Eden wasn't that they'd be forced to live by the sweat of their brow," Ms. Fallaci joked. "Instead, he sentenced them to speak many languages, so that when you write, your work will have to be translated!" (Ms. Fallaci said that after waging "a war with translators," she felt compelled to complete her own English and French translations of her latest book, *Inshallah*, which she'd written in her native Italian.)

She also denounced reviewers who had criticized her work, citing critiques of other books by reviewers whose opinions were later disproved by history.

Ms. Fallaci's visit was funded by the Italian Cultural Institute, which is attached to the Italian Embassy.

"Voltaire called "Hamlet" a 'vulgarian drama . . .written by a drunkard,' while another reviewer called Tolstoy's *Anna Karenina* 'sentimental garbage,'" she pointed out. "The *New York Herald* predicted that *The Great Gatsby*, 'will last only one season.'" Ms. Fallaci compared these reviews to the work of a more recent critic, "an Egyptian woman, living in London, a fan of Yasser Arafat," who condemned *Inshallah* in a *New York Times* book review. The critic called Ms. Fallaci an enemy of the Arabs, in part because she dedicated the fictional work to the people on whom it is based: the American, French and Italian soldiers who were killed serving as international peace-keeping forces in Beirut.

Oriana Fallaci has a chat before her Jan. 27 lecture. *Photo by Yusef El-Amin*

"I remember those other reviews of the great writers and say to myself, 'You're in good company,'" she said with a smile and then shrugged, adding, "Time and universality decide the greatness of books. When one is loved and understood in many nations—despite bad translations – that's the proof."

The internationally known author and journalist visited the Library Jan. 27 as a guest of the European Division and on the following day read from her works for LC's Archive of World Literature. Ms. Fallaci spent 20 years as a special correspondent and editor for *Europeo* magazine. She is perhaps best known for her many hard-hitting interviews with world figures such as Gen. Giap of North Vietnam, Henry Kissinger and Golda Meir. Ms. Fallaci has written nine books, but considers *Inshallah* to be her crowning achievement, her "favorite child." The book won her the prestigious Hemingway award, has sold more than 600,000 copies in Italy and will be published in 22 languages this year.

Ms. Fallaci read several passages from *Inshallah*, quoting her favorite character, an Italian soldier she called "the professor." Joining the reviled translators and critics were movies and television shows, which "the professor" calls "the Modern Medusa."

"We belong to an epoch in which cinema and TV have taken the place of the written word," she read from an early chapter. "Actors have replaced writers. Today, many do not read at all. And yet, cinema and TV cannot exist without the written word, the story.

"The screen doesn't let us think the way we do when reading. . . . Movies try to astonish and distract us with surprises and many quick scenes and images."

An Unabashed Champion of Gay Rights:
National Book Award Winner Monette Addresses LC

Paul Monette doesn't pull any punches.

The 1992 National Book Award winner for his nonfiction work *Becoming a Man: Half a Life Story* has spent much of his writing career teaching others in the gay community that many homosexuals' reluctance to live honestly and champion their rights and beliefs is not only a waste of time, it's dangerous; a way of giving in.

Speaking to a standing-room-only audience at the Library of Congress on Jan. 28, Mr. Monette stressed the need for widespread participation in the battle to ensure homosexuals' civil rights, saying, "If you do not join the resistance, then you become, even if unconsciously, one of the collaborators."

Monette: "If you do not join the resistance, then you become, even if unconsciously, one of the collaborators." *Photos by Jim Higgins*

Mr. Monette's talk was one in a series of National Book Week lectures sponsored by the Library's Center for the Book and the National Book Foundation, which administers the National Book Awards. In addition to his award-winning biography he has written six novels, three collections of poems and another personal account, *Borrowed Time: An AIDS Memoir*. Mr. Monette's lecture, titled "The Politics of Silence," will be published as part of a collection of such addresses delivered by National Book Award fiction and poetry winners elsewhere in the country.

By turns wistful and self-deprecating, the author mentioned a broad range of influential writers during his talk, including Patrick Buchanan, George Will, Sappho, Salman Rushdie, Maya Angelou and Elie Wiesel.

He began by citing an article printed in that morning's *Washington Post*, which ran his photo near one of Pat Buchanan. "I'm probably the only one who noticed that the bottom part of my picture ran over his," he said with a grin. Then the writer, who is suffering from AIDS, made light of his illness, "The article said

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Fallaci *(Cont. from p. 71)*

She insisted that reading "requires intelligence and culture" but that movies do not. "Anyone can listen to the Modern Medusa."

Then Ms. Fallaci quoted portions of "the professor's" letters in which he discusses writing. "I flutter in a kind of lucid madness. To live, we have to produce ideas." The character goes on to describe writers as "eternally pregnant cows who deliver young in the form of ideas."

Ms. Fallaci points out that "no society has evolved without writers," but that the ideas they bring forth can do harm as well as good. "Behind every bloodbath called revolution there is a book. . . . Behind every genocide, there is a *Mein Kampf*."

"The professor" remarks, "Collett was right when she said [writing] is also a form of masochism." "The professor" finally despairs and gives up his dream. "My masterpiece is aborted. . . . I realized that, along with being a monstrous sacrifice, writing is worse, "a perpetual discontent with ourselves, a perpetual trial with ourselves, a perpetual sacrifice of ourselves."

In her latest book, Ms. Fallaci describes not only the horror of a "stupid, fratricidal war" and the soldier victims who were caught up in it, but the daunting struggle writers face in their attempt to create, and thus change, the world.

She closed her reading with the statement, "In solitude, the only companion we have to make us feel less alone is fantasy."—*Barbara Bryant*

that this may be my last public appearance. That's a cheap way to fill a room." Later, he added, "I get poster child credit for being a writer with AIDS. But, I'll take it because I know that I speak for a million people who have the disease."

But the author wasted little time in getting to the real subject of his talk: politics and the need for widespread activism to combat discrimination against the gay community and other oppressed minorities. "Someone once asked me, Should art be political? I asked the questioner, whose sister is a painter, if *she* was political. He said, 'No, she's an artist.' Well, I disagree with that. It's not enough just to be an artist. If you live in political times, if the lightning rod of history is turned a certain way, then everything is political."

Mr. Monette reminded the audience of a poignant example of censorship and the attempts at revisionist history it can lead to: the attempts to prevent the dissemination of and discredit the *Diary of Anne Frank*. "Since five years after World War II, there's been a campaign to deny that Anne Frank ever existed. It hasn't worked; the book is still here, still read. But the fundamentalists don't want it." He linked the suppression of this work with that of two others, *Heather Has Two Mommies* and *Daddy's Roommate*, which have been banned in some parts of the country for their depictions of homosexual life-styles. He stressed the importance of preserving free speech as an important litmus test to gauge society's willingness to defend other freedoms.

Mr. Monette traces censorship and many other examples of intolerance to religious extremism, to "fundamentalist lies and hatred, which grow daily."

"It's Catholic, Jewish, Muslim, starting out as a lunatic fringe within these religions and growing. Don't throw the Bible in my face," he said, then added emphatically, "It doesn't belong to *anyone!*"

The author acknowledged widespread criticism for his uncompromising stand against the pope, but said he respects the priests and nuns in the church who, he says, "believe in liberation theology and freedom of thought. They are leading a kind of resistance movement."

Throughout his lecture, Mr. Monette stressed the importance of open expression and self-identification as the only way for members of the gay community to help themselves and everyone else "in the tribe."

"It's better to have hate spewed than hidden," he said. "We have succumbed to a silence that is inextricably tied up with our own lack of self esteem. . . . Gays have to reach out to their communities. A lot of people hate us because they think we're out to subvert their kids, but we're out to save them. One-third of all teenaged suicides are gays. It's tragic and it doesn't have to be that way.

"I think that those who hate us so can't stand the fact that we've won out so much over oppression, that we lead happy, normal lives. Many have chosen not to live gay and lesbian lives. They cling to conventional life-styles with a white-knuckled steadfastness. And that's understandable; 25 years ago, it was harder than it is now to make such choices. But I remember what the actress Michelle Pfeiffer said, after admitting that she turned down a movie role in 'Thelma and Louise' because she was afraid it might hurt her career, 'What we should all be doing is what scares us most.'"

Neil Baldwin (right), executive director of the National Book Foundation, discusses literature with John Cole and Paul Monette.

The author also discussed a more immediate issue currently under debate: the controversy over whether to admit homosexuals into the military. He said he wondered at first why President Clinton raised the issue so soon after the inauguration but later applauded his move to bring the issue out into the open for broad discussion.

"There's a distinction between homophobia and homo-ignorance. That's why we have to encourage this debate and gain entry into the military and elsewhere, so that we can distinguish between the two, so that

we know who to teach. It was Kurt Vonnegut who pointed out that our national anthem is the only one that ends with a question: 'Oh, say does that star spangled banner yet wave, o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?' I like to think of the wounded soldier who asked that question. But we know this land is still not the home of the free.

"People in the services get a chance for an education, and many come in with simple ideas, but when the Joint Chiefs say that many religious people will quit if they let gays in, I say, goodbye! Let them join the job market and see what it's like out there.

"We don't need to exclude anyone," he continued. "You know, scholars like to punish writers in the past for not having what we view today as the right attitudes. But, as Maya Angelou pointed out in a recent interview, when she was a child, none of the books she read were about her. They were all by and about white people. But 'some of them were still good.' And she's right. We can't tar the past, but we can't settle for that kind of exclusion anymore."

Throughout his talk, Mr. Monette reaffirmed his commitment to being openly gay. "I wouldn't give up what the last 17 years of being 'out' has been for me," he said. "Even with AIDS, I'm still a happy man."

He ended the lecture with a brief anecdote illustrating the power of the written word. Earlier, he had referred to his books as being "wiser than I am" and told of a woman who visited and read portions of his books to the indigent and ill in her community. One listener, though illiterate, asked her for a copy of *Borrowed Time*. Shortly before he died, he made out a will asking that the book—his only possession—be left to "someone who could read."

"That story tells me that my books can do things that I can't do and go places I can't go," the author said. "It was very humbling to me."

—*Barbara Bryant*

Global Library Makes Full-Scale Production for Jones Network

The Library's current exhibition of treasures from the Vatican Library has received widespread attention from the media. It was led off by a one-hour television special aired on the Mind Extension University (ME/U), a 24-hour cable channel. ME/U was founded by Glenn R. Jones, CEO of Jones International Ltd. and a member of the Madison Council, a private sector body that funds special projects of the Library.

The Jones production, "Guardian of Memory: The Renaissance and Its Library," premiered Dec. 13 on ME/U, which reaches 23 million households. Because of aggressive cross promotion and direct mail efforts, "Guardian of Memory" drew one of the highest prime-time audiences in the history of the network.

Christine Glidden, director of the Global Library Project (a joint venture of the Library of Congress and Mind Extension University), produced and directed, assisted by Eileen Mullinaux.

The television special features an inside look at the world's richest collection of Western manuscripts. Father Leonard Boyle, prefect of the Vatican Library, comments on the history of this institution, and Declan Murphy, exhibition project director, provides his perspective on the Renaissance.

The Boston Camerata, an internationally celebrated ensemble of the Middle Ages, Renaissance and Baroque periods, provided all background music and performed in the documentary.

About 5,000 people visited the Vatican Library exhibition on the first Sunday it was open. A same-day ticket system has been implemented to control crowds on the weekend. Attendance has been estimated between 1,500 to 2,000 persons per day.

Many of the people have been drawn to the exhibition by an extensive media campaign conducted by the Library's Public Affairs Office, with support from the major donor, John W. Kluge.

The exhibition has been highlighted in many of the major airline and travel magazines. *The New York Times* published a story in its Jan. 2

(*Cont. on p. 83*)

Christine Glidden and a cameraman at Vatican City in August, during the filming of "Guardian of Memory."

Making history: Thurgood Marshall, 1965, is sworn in as U.S. solicitor general, the first person of his race to hold the position; he was joined by his wife, Cecilia, and sons John and Thurgood Jr., as President Johnson looks on. *Photos from Prints and Photographs Division*

Thurgood Marshall:
His Papers at LC Document a Career in Civil Rights

by Lucy D. Suddreth

He has been hailed as a great defender and giant in his quest for human rights. With the acquisition of the Thurgood Marshall papers the Manuscript Division has deeply enriched its 20th century civil rights holdings.

"We initially asked for his papers around 1965," recalled Debra Newman Ham, Afro-American history and culture specialist in the Manuscript Division. "At that time he wrote us back and said that he did not have any papers."

In 1977 a second request was made. This time: no answer. "Then we began to hear rumors that Justice Marshall was planning to destroy his papers and that he was not going to keep them," Dr. Ham continued.

When Marshall announced his retirement in 1991, the Librarian of Congress wrote him again, requesting a meeting to discuss the disposition of his papers. This time, the Librarian received a favorable response for a meeting. Dr. Ham recalled that Mr. Marshall was quite the elder statesman that day and displayed a rollicking humor.

"After a long discussion with Dr. Billington, David Wigdor [assistant chief of the Manuscript Division] and myself about his career and other involvements, he announced that he would give his papers to the Library." The collection was delivered by late fall.

Thurgood Marshall challenged segregationists, championed civil rights and believed until his death that the judicial system was the most effective vehicle for change. He altered the course of a nation and made those who were discriminated against the beneficiaries of their constitutional rights and new opportunities.

When Marshall donated his papers to the Library of Congress in 1991 the documentation of his 60-year

career, from civil rights lawyer to Supreme Court justice, had finally been brought together in one place.

The Thurgood Marshall Collection, arranged by court session and year, contains 150,000 items and spans the years 1949 to 1991, with the bulk of the items ranging from 1961 to 1991. The majority of the papers document Marshall's career as a judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, 1961 to 1965; as U.S. solicitor general, 1965 to 1967; and as an associate justice of the Supreme Court, 1967 to 1991.

The Supreme Court file constitutes by far the largest part of the collection. This series documents Marshall's 24 years of service on the high court and includes general correspondence, case files, dockets and miscellany. Also included is a significant amount of correspondence pertaining to his retirement. Many of the birthday and retirement letters contain compelling comments about how his service on the court inspired or influenced the lives of the writers.

Some of the most significant and frequent of Marshall's correspondents were author Benjamin O. Davis; author and historian John Hope Franklin; Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg; Lyndon B. Johnson; former Rep. Adam Clayton Powell; Roy Wilkins, former executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); and columnist Carl T. Rowan, who has recently written a biography of Marshall.

Marshall's tireless efforts to change the injustices toward people of color in the United States through the judicial system is chronicled, not only in his personal papers but also in the notable records of the NAACP, one of the largest collections in the Manuscript Division.

Thurgood Marshall was born on July 2, 1908, in Baltimore, where he attended public school graduating in 1925 from Douglass High School. He completed his undergraduate studies with honors in 1930 from Lincoln University, a historically black institution in Pennsylvania. While at Lincoln he was a member of the varsity debating team for four years, taking part in many interracial and international debates.

Marshall and Donald Gaines Murray on their way to court to argue for Murray's admission to the University of Maryland Law School in 1935; outside the New York headquarters of the NAACP (from left) staff attorney Roy Wilkins; Walter White, executive secretary; and special counsel Marshall.

It was to his father's credit, however, that Marshall received his bachelor of law degree from Howard University in 1933 and was graduated as valedictorian of his class.

In a 1948 newspaper article, Marshall is quoted as saying, "My father

[a writer and yacht-club steward] turned me into a lawyer without once telling me that was what he wanted me to be. He did this by teaching me to argue, by challenging logic on every point, by making me prove every statement—even if we were only discussing the weather. I only realized later that he was trying to sharpen my mind, to convince me to take nothing for granted."

Although the University of Maryland law school was nearby, segregation barred Marshall from attending, so he commuted to Howard University in Washington, D.C. It was at Howard where he came under the influence of Dean Charles Hamilton Houston, who was regarded by blacks as one of the heroes of their battle for equal rights. After being told by a Supreme Court Justice that "Negroes" often lost court cases, because of inadequate preparation, Dean Houston set out to develop a cadre of civil rights lawyers, which included Thurgood Marshall.

Houston left Howard University to become special counsel to the NAACP. According to the NAACP files, one of the earliest civil rights victories for Marshall and Houston was to obtain the admission of Donald Gaines Murray to the University of Maryland law school in 1935. This decision was epochal, because it was the first decision of the highest court of any state that set out the rights of the black student.

Financed by the American Fund for Public Service, the NAACP undertook other cases leading to the entrance of blacks to state university graduate schools in the South.

Houston invited Marshall, after the Murray victory, to become his assistant at $2,400 a year. Marshall agreed. When Mr. Houston retired two years later, Marshall, just 26 years old, succeeded him as the national organization's chief legal officer.

From 1940 to 1961 he served as counsel and director of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, which was founded after the Treasury Department had refused to grant tax-exempt status to the 30-year-old association. The Defense Fund led the assault on the "separate but equal" doctrine, enshrined in American jurisprudence, making it a formidable advocate for the civil rights of black Americans.

In 1939 Marshall gained admission to plead cases before the Supreme Court. He won all but three of the 32 cases that he argued before the court, paving the road for the landmark 1954 case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kan.*, which outlawed racially segregated public schools and challenged all areas of racial injustice.

In his arguments before the Supreme Court, Marshall emphasized

Marshall (sitting on table) and his staff spearheaded the NAACP's successful campaign in the courts.

that the 14th Amendment said that the "Negro was equal before the law." To oppose *Plessy vs. Ferguson,* which upheld the doctrine of separate but equal schools, "was merely asking for what was ours by right—it was simple justice."

During the 1930s the association also renewed efforts to have lynching made a federal crime. To this end, the legal staff, headed by Marshall, drafted an anti-lynching bill sponsored in 1933, by Sens. Edward P. Costigan, Robert Wagner and Frederick Van Nuys.

By 1943 there were more than 400 NAACP branches of varying sizes in all sections of the country. In 1947 more than 300 legal cases were either being advised upon or actually handled by Marshall and his staff.

Marshall's success as a litigator earned him the coveted NAACP Spingarn Medal in 1946. The award was presented on June 28 by Robert W. Kenny, attorney general of California, at the association's annual convention in Cincinnati. In his remarks Mr. Kenny said, "Any success in defeating discrimination is a victory in the fight for equality under the law. The victory to which Mr. Marshall lent his hand will for decades to come be a landmark in the fight to make the 14th Amendment part of our way of life."

That victory, thanks to Marshall and attorney William Hastie, was a 1941 Supreme Court decision, a copy of which is in the NAACP papers, granting blacks the right to vote in Texas primary elections. The decision read, "The U.S. is a constitutional democracy. Its organic law grants to all citizens a right to participate in the choice of elected officials without restriction by any state because of race. This grant to the people of the opportunity for choice is not to be nullified by a state through casting its electoral process in a form which permits a private organization to practice racial discrimination in the election. Constitutional rights would be of little value if they could be this indirectly denied."

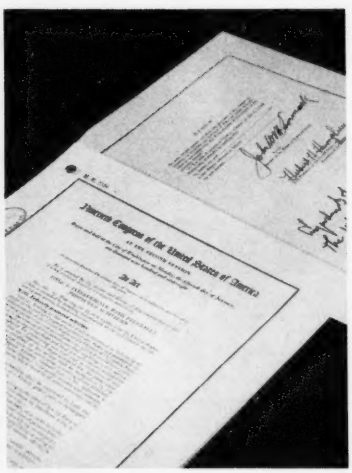
In 1948 a million black Americans went to the polls in Southern states alone, as a result of U.S. Supreme Court victories won by the NAACP in its long fight for free and unfettered elections.

Marshall's reputation as a competent and fierce litigator spread quickly throughout the country. Dr. Ham described his courtroom style as "a display of flamboyancy, wit, cleverness, subtlety and the ability to marshall different types of materials, resources and human beings to bring factual information to the floor.

"To be able to present these to often very hostile judges and jurors and win his case displayed a remarkable level of magnetism and ability," she added.

The climate in which Marshall and other NAACP attorneys operated was very tumultuous. "We do not remember their courage as clearly as we should, because we forget the danger in which their simple activities were surrounded," said Dr. Ham. "People's lives were threatened, mortgages were revoked, or they were driven out of town for challenging the system in their own courts."

In his book *Dream Makers, Dream Breakers: The World of Thurgood Marshall,* Carl Rowan says, "To try to write a book about the 'world of Justice Thurgood Marshall' is tantamount to trying to write the social,



President Johnson signs the landmark Civil Rights Act, Jan. 15, 1968. Justice Marshall (third from right) was in attendance; the act was signed by Johnson, Speaker of the House John McCormack and Vice President Humphrey.

legal, economic, political and moral history of this nation over most of the 20th century.

"That is because Marshall's life encompasses the violent years of the great black migration out of the postbellum South; the years of frightening powers wielded by the Ku Klux Klan and later the White Citizens Councils; the years of the Great Depression and of economic recovery forged by Franklin D. Roosevelt and a world war; a postwar black revolution in both the courtrooms and the streets of America; and a counterrevolution led by politicians who were and are determined to break every dream of liberty that Marshall and black Americans ever embraced."

In a telephone interview, Mr. Rowan acknowledged researching the Marshall and NAACP Collections at the Library of Congress for his book. He said that in this biography "I wanted to highlight the 'dream makers,' who, like Marshall, helped to fight the good fight and the 'dream breakers,' who opposed them through most atrocious acts."

The danger that Marshall faced when he traveled throughout the South is evidenced in a memo he wrote to NAACP staff on Nov. 25, 1946, that read: "After having won this acquittal of a black defendant and vowing to appeal the conviction of another in Columbia, Tenn., lawyers including Thurgood were stopped outside the city limits by three carloads of officers, including deputy sheriffs, city policemen, constables and highway patrol men.

"The alleged purpose was to search the car for whiskey. When none was found, Marshall's car was stopped two more times. The third time the car was stopped Marshall was placed in one of the patrol cars and driven down a side road. Attorneys Looby and Weaver [who were] left behind, courageously followed them. Realizing that they were being followed, the officers turned back on the main road and took Marshall before a magistrate who smelled his breath and determined that he had not been drinking and released him."

In a Jan. 25 *Washington Post* article, Karen Hastie Williams, former law clerk and goddaughter to Marshall, said, "People who didn't know how to read and write, who didn't even know who the president was, knew who Thurgood Marshall was."

Wherever a case of any racial significance arose, Marshall, or members of his staff were there. This included visiting Japan and Korea to investigate court martial cases involving black American soldiers.

In the NAACP Collection, Marshall's grueling travel schedule, some 30,000 miles a year at one point, is recorded through receipts, memos and telegrams.

When stricken with a serious illness, related to his intense traveling, Marshall allayed any fears that he would not recover. A memo, in the collection, to staff from Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, read, "He looks better than when he went to the hospital and you can judge that his spirits are rising when he asked me to 'give them the bad news that I'll live.'"

Thurgood Marshall's departure from the NAACP came with an appointment by John F. Kennedy to the United States Court of Appeals in 1961. During his tenure he extended his interest in human rights to the international arena. He helped write the constitution for the newly independent state of Kenya, while serving as a consultant to the Constitutional Convention Conference on Kenya.

Four years later, President Lyndon B. Johnson named him solicitor general of the United States and in 1967 nominated him to the Supreme Court. "Neither of the two latter positions had ever been held by a black person," said Dr. Ham.

The announcement of his retire-

Justice Marshall is helped with his court robe by his wife, Oct. 2, 1967

ment in 1991 was literally heard "around the world." During his years on the Supreme Court he worked to solidify the *Brown* decision and other civil rights victories through a series of judicial remedies.

"The holdings in the Manuscript Division relating to Marshall chronicle a lifetime of public service and dedication to securing equal justice for all within the U.S. judicial system," said Dr. Ham.

Marshall's declining health and eyesight played a major factor in his stepping down from the high court. During his last news conference in June 1991, after announcing his retirement, Justice Marshall said that he wished to be remembered with 10 words, "That he did what he could with what he had."

Discussions are under way regarding public access to the Library's NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Collection.

According to Dr. Ham, the Manuscript Division's civil rights collections provide rich sources for the study of the struggle by blacks and whites to obtain equal rights and opportunities for all people regardless of race, creed, sex or religion during the 20th century.

Other 20th century civil rights collections include:

- ☐ Bayard Rustin
- ☐ Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
- ☐ Carter G. Woodson
- ☐ Center for National Policy Review
- ☐ Kenneth Bancroft Clark
- ☐ Joseph Rauh
- ☐ Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
- ☐ Mary Church and Robert H. Terrell
- ☐ NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Records
- ☐ Nannie Helen Burroughs
- ☐ National Urban League
- ☐ Roy Wilkins
- ☐ A. Philip Randolph
- ☐ William LePre Houston and Charles Houston

Honoring Historically Black Colleges

Patricia Roberts Harris in the Oval Office with President Carter, 1977

"I believe in any kind of education which will reach down and be the most effective in regard to the lifting up of a race of people," said Booker T. Washington, principal of Tuskegee Institute.

"An Uplifting Tradition: Graduates of Historically Black Colleges," a celebratory display, has been mounted on the sixth floor of the Library's Madison Building.

The idea for a display grew out of a joint project between a Daniel A.P. Murray African American Cultural Association committee and Logical Expressions Design Inc., a local graphic design company, to publish a directory of historically black colleges and universities. Committee members Rosalyn Wilcots of the Congressional Services Team, Charles Jones of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division and Donald Ware of the Human Resources Division and project director for the directory said that the publication will feature over 100 institutions and should be available for purchase by late spring.

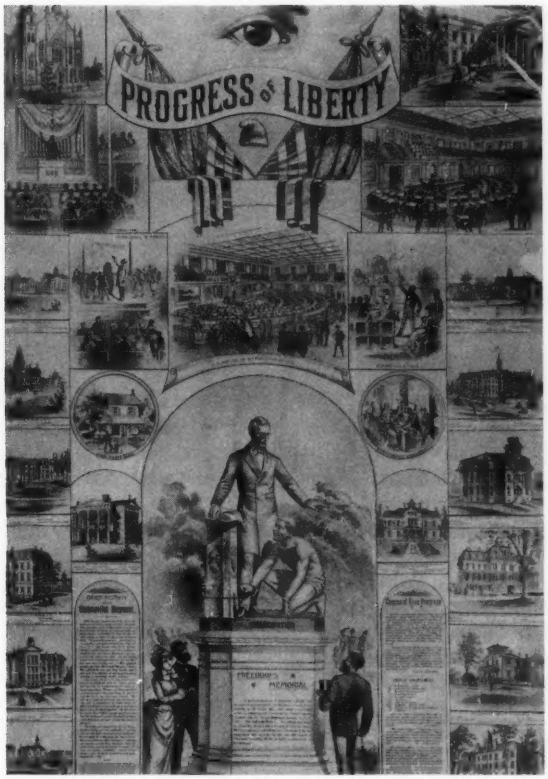
The display commemorates prominent black Americans Booker T. Washington, Zora Neale Hurston, Thurgood Marshall and Patricia Roberts Harris—all graduates of historically black colleges whose papers, books and other memorabilia are at the Library of Congress Manuscript Division.

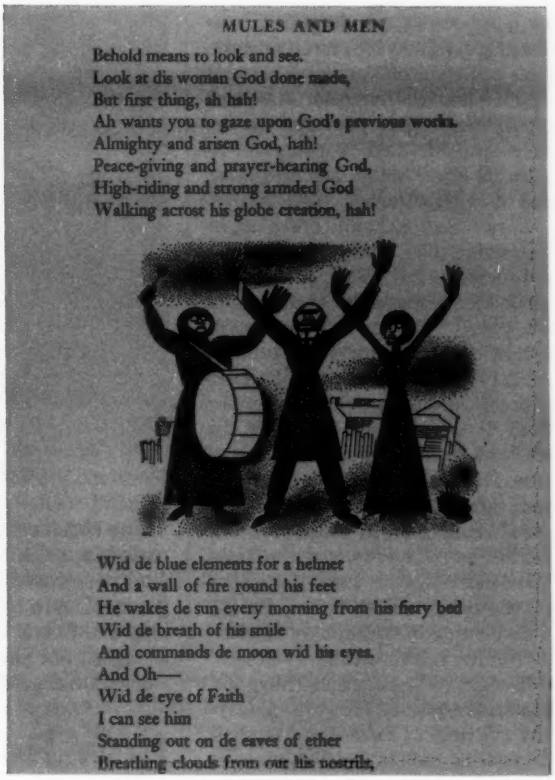
"When you look at black leadership, particularly in the early part of this century, you have to credit the historically black institutions," said Debra Newman Ham, Afro-American history and culture specialist in the Manuscript Division.

"The display shows the significance of black colleges and the types of individuals that they have produced," said Ardie Myers, reference specialist.

The lives of those honored span the years from Reconstruction following the Civil War through the Jim Crow period and the decades of the civil rights era.

"These four individuals struggled





MULES AND MEN

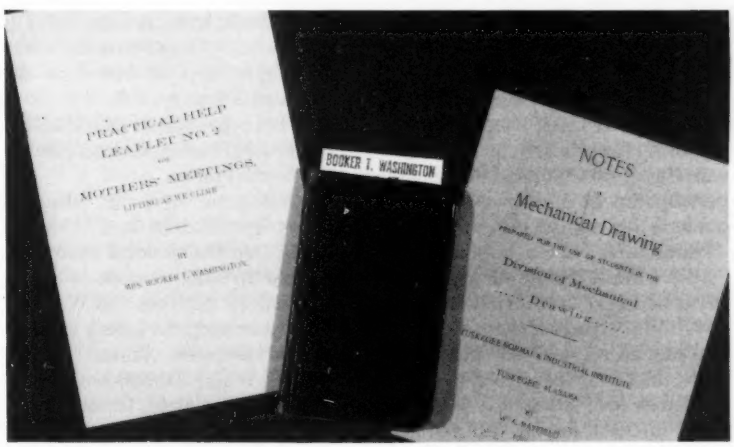
Behold means to look and see.
Look at dis woman God done made,
But first thing, ah hah!
Ah wants you to gaze upon God's previous works.
Almighty and arisen God, hah!
Peace-giving and prayer-hearing God,
High-riding and strong armded God
Walking acrost his globe creation, hah!

Wid de blue elements for a helmet
And a wall of fire round his feet
He wakes de sun every morning from his fiery bed
Wid de breath of his smile
And commands de moon wid his eyes.
And Oh—
Wid de eye of Faith
I can see him
Standing out on de eaves of ether
Breathing clouds from out his nostrils,

"Progress of Liberty," an anonymous lithograph, Cleveland; excerpt from "Mules and Men" by Zora Neale Hurston, 1935. *From Manuscript Division*

to uplift or honor the talents of their race within the constraints of their time," said Sara Day, exhibit director in the Interpretive Programs Office who collaborated with Dr. Ham and Ms. Myers on the items selected and the prepared text.

Booker T. Washington, a former slave, entered Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute in 1872. "At Hampton," he later said, "I found the opportunities . . . to learn thrift, economy and push." After graduating, he taught school in his hometown and then at Hampton. He was given the opportunity to start his



From the Manuscript Division's Booker T. Washington Collection: "Practical Help Leaflet No. 2 for Mothers' Meetings: Lifting as We Climb," by Mrs. Washington; Booker Washington's notebook, May 6–26, 1887; "Notes on Mechanical Drawing Prepared for Students in the Division of Mechanical Drawing," by W.A. Rayfield, 1903

own school in the deep South at Tuskegee, Ala. In 1881 he became the first principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. As principal, Washington provided leadership and defined a program to educate black Americans during an era of segregation.

Zora Neale Hurston grew up in Eatonville, Fla., one of the first incorporated all-black towns. She attended the Hungerford School, where disciples of Booker T. Washington taught basic academic skills and self-reliance. Hurston later attended the Morgan Academy, now Morgan State University, in Baltimore. In 1920 she received an associate degree from Howard University and also at that time began to write about her past. From 1927 to 1932, Hurston worked exclusively as an anthropologist-folklorist. She used her talent for capturing African-American folk idiom, emotion, spirituality and humor in her novels and short stories.

Because of segregation Thurgood Marshall attended Howard University's School of Law. Mr. Marshall acknowledged later, "It was at Howard that I found out what my rights were." Marshall continued his quest to protect human rights as the first black Supreme Court Justice.

Patricia Roberts Harris graduated summa cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa from Howard University. While there she served as vice chairman of the student chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and participated in a sit-in at a white cafeteria that refused to serve blacks.

Harris served in two Cabinet posts for the Carter administration as secretary of housing and urban development (1977 to 1979) and secretary of health and human services (1979 to 1980).

The display was designed by Chris O'Connor, exhibits production specialist in the Interpretive Programs Office. "An Uplifting Tradition: Graduates of Historically Black Colleges," is on display through March 18.

—Lucy D. Suddreth

The Historically Black College Display Committee and other Library staff examine an item to be used in the display (from left): Rosalyn Wilcots, Congressional Services Team; Sara Day, exhibit director, Interpretive Programs; Debra Newman Ham, Manuscript Division; Ardie Myers, Humanities and Social Sciences Division; and Donald Ware, Human Resources Division; not shown: Charles Jones, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division

How Racism Affects Everyone:

Alvin Poussaint Delivers Keynote Address

"One of the most critical issues facing the world today is racism and its equivalents," Alvin Poussaint told a standing-room-only crowd in the Mumford Room on Feb. 2.

The keynote address kicked off the Library's African American History Month celebration.

Dr. Poussaint, a well-known author, psychiatrist and educator represented the national theme for the month "Afro-American Scholars: Leaders, Activists and Writers," commemorating the legacy of Mary McLeod Bethune, James Weldon Johnson, W.E.B. DuBois and others.

In opening remarks, Denise Banks, director of Affirmative Action and Special Programs, expressed her appreciation of the "Library's commitment to educating and raising the awareness of the myriad of contributions made by individuals of diverse backgrounds."

Before he introduced the keynote speaker, Dr. Billington said he felt the occasion was appropriate for announcing a major new undertaking. The Library is planning a major exhibit that will celebrate cultural and intellectual achievements of Afri-Americans. It will bring attention to LC's extraordinary, highly varied and unique collections such as those of Daniel A.P. Murray, who founded Black History Week, Thurgood Marshall, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Tuskegee Institute to highlight creative expressions and social, institutional and legal history.

Dr. Billington announced that once formalized, "the exhibit will encompass all three buildings of the

Library. Through American Memory and possibly traveling exhibits, the city and country will have an outreach capacity to the items."

In his introduction, Dr. Billington described Dr. Poussaint, "as an individual who has done much to inspire human dignity and change the quality of life."

To the amusement of the audience, Dr. Poussaint began by revealing that "Prime Time Live" news commentator Renee Poussaint "is not his estranged wife but his niece."

Speaking of the recently played Super Bowl, Dr. Poussaint said, "One of the moving aspects of that day was not the game nor superstar Michael Jackson, but the ethnic appeal from the children to 'Heal the World.'

Alvin Poussaint

"Racism can destroy us as individuals and ultimately destroy the world," he continued. "One of the reasons why it has historically been so lethal and devastating is that when played out unharnessed, the bottom line is genocide. Once you know that racism leads to genocide, and frequently that is one of its missions, then you can spread out and kind of tabulate the other manifestations on a different level of the genocidal doctrine. Racism plays itself out institutionally in the way we deal with people."

Dr. Poussaint reminded the audience of racism's effects in America through segregation. For example, blacks who visited health care facilities were not given the same quality of care as whites. Some black patients were allowed to die, children were neglected, and women often had their babies in trucks on the side of the road. The institutions reflected the different value base placed on an individual's life.

Even today, Dr. Poussaint said, "You can easily form a hierarchy of whose lives in America, according to race, are worth more than another.

"The primary focus of the civil rights struggle," he continued, "has been to make a black life count as much as a white life—still a difficult point to move toward in this country. When a relative value is placed on a life, it sends a message to persons doing the oppressing, as well as to the persons being victimized. In turn, the victim learns to devalue their own life. This can often work itself out in a lot of destructive kinds of ways."

These devaluations have been inflicted upon others through cultural expressions. Dr. Poussaint gave the example, "The only good Indian is a dead Indian," to describe what he meant by "genocidal doctrine."

"I still get nervous when I hear kids saying "eeny meeny, miney mo . . .," he said. "We need to be sensitive to this type of language."

Definitions of race can also have an insidious message. "The definition of a black person meant an individual with any known black ancestry. One drop would do it to you—denoting the potency of black blood. It isn't based on anything biological. There is a psycho-political message there. It is a way of promoting white purity and stigmatizing blackness as something bad, inferior and polluted that should be relegated, be oppressed, suppressed and enslaved."

Dr. Poussaint told the audience to be mindful of the psychological effects of racism. To be black in America is "to be suspect," he said. "Being a minority has a whole psychological impact. There becomes a burden of proof on blacks to show that they are OK; a burden of proof to show that they are competent."

Dr. Poussaint concluded by acknowledging that "none of us are pure and free of everything. We all have the capability of being racist.

"The benefit of being sensitive to multiculturalism is an ability to put yourself in another person's shoes. When an effort is made to understand other cultures, then we can better understand ourselves."

—Lucy D. Suddreth

Jones Network *(Cont. from p. 74)*
issue, and *The Washington Post*, in the Jan. 8 issue, covered the exhibition opening with a full-page report and supplementary articles. Nationwide stories were distributed by the Associated Press, Scripps-Howard, the Catholic News Service, and Knight-Ridder, including a Feb. 1 story in *Newsweek*.

The exhibition has received television coverage on Cable News Network and three local Washington television stations.

For those who are unable to travel to Washington by the April 30 closing, there are a number of options. Exhibition captions and selected images are available on-line via the Internet (via anonymous FTP from seq1.loc.gov) or from America Online, a leading independent provider of interactive services. Telephone (703) 883-1585.

The catalog of the exhibition is available in soft cover for $30 postage paid from the Sales Shop, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. A hard cover version is available from Yale University Press for $55.

ME/U plans to re-air "Guardian of Memory" on April 4 and April 18 at 8 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Contact your local cable company for channel or call (800) 777-MIND.

—Craig D'Ooge

News from the Center for the Book:
'Read More About It'

"Read More About It" Messages for CBS Television. Library of Congress reading suggestions will be telecast this spring after three CBS Television Schoolbreak Specials, which are original contemporary dramas for preteens and adolescents. Each program will be telecast from 4 to 5 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. The programs and suggested books are:

Linking the pleasure, power and excitement of books and television
Read more about it
The CBS/Library of Congress Book Project

☐ March 9. Show: "Big Boys Don't Cry." Books: *By Silence Betrayed: Sexual Abuse of Children in America,* by John Crowdson. Little Brown, 1988. *The Right to Innocence: Healing the Trauma of Childhood Sexual Abuse,* by Beverly Engel. Tarcher, 1989.

☐ March 30. Show: "The Emancipation of Lizzie Stern." Books: *Borrowed Children,* by George Ella Lyon. Watts, 1987. *Goodbye and Keep Cold,* by Jenny Davis. Watts, 1987. *Where It Stops, Nobody Knows,* by Amy Ehrlich. Dial, 1988.

☐ June 1. Show: "The Fourth Man." Books: *Anything to Win,* by Gloria D. Miklowitz. Delacorte, 1989. *In Lane Three, Alex Archer,* by Tessa Duder. Houghton, 1989. *Jacob Have I Loved,* by Katherine Patterson. Harper, 1980.

"Read More About It" Message for an LC Exhibition. A "Read More About It" message is part of the exhibition on Somalia now on view in the Current Events Gallery on the first floor of the Library's Madison Building. The books suggested are: *A Modern History of Somalia: Nation and State in the Horn of Africa,* by I.M. Lewis. Westview, 1988; *Somali Culture, History, and Social Institutions,* by I.M. Lewis, London, 1981; *Somalia,* comp. by Mark W. DeLancey, et.al., Clio Press, 1988; *Somalia: A Country Study,* ed. by Harold D. Nelson, 3rd ed., The American University, 1982; and *Somalia: Nation in Search of a State,* by David D. Laitin and Said S. Samatar. Westview, 1987.

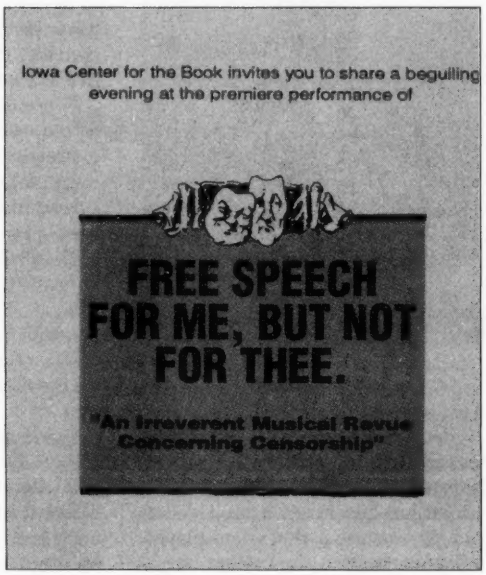
Other Center for the Book News:

☐ **Loudoun County, Va.** Program Officer Maurvene D. Williams was the guest speaker on Jan. 8 at the annual retreat for 120 staff members from seven branches of the Loudoun County library system. Ms. Williams emphasized the Center for the Book's reading promotion efforts and its system of affiliated state centers.

☐ **Reading Promotion Partners Meet at LC.** On Jan. 28 local representatives of the Center for the Book's reading promotion partners met to exchange ideas about promoting "Books Change Lives," the theme for 1993–94. The total number of national partners has increased to 118. The most recent additions are: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development; Cities in Schools Inc.; International Association of School Librarianship; National Council of Negro Women; National Indian Education Association; National School Public Relations Association; and Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America Inc. (OIC).

In his remarks, Center for the Book Program Specialist Michael Thompson explained the center's partnership philosophy:

"We come together this afternoon to consider ways over the next two years of carrying an important message to the American public, one that by definition every one of us here has endorsed; namely, that books change lives. Promoting reading and literacy is a vital part of the Center for the Book's mission. We


Iowa Center for the Book invites you to share a beguiling evening at the premiere performance of
FREE SPEECH FOR ME, BUT NOT FOR THEE.
"An Irreverent Musical Revue Concerning Censorship"

seek your help in this task, not just because the five of us who staff the center cannot achieve alone the results we can achieve working in concert with you, but–more importantly–because you share our belief in the cultural, social, economic and political value of reading. Like Thomas Jefferson, we as citizens of a deliberative democracy cannot live–cannot get the most out of life, cannot contribute as we should to society–without books."

☐ **Cultural Forum of the States.** On Feb. 1 the Center for the Book hosted a meeting of cultural advisers and officers from various states who met to exchange ideas and information about their respective programs. Sondra Myers, cultural adviser to the governor of Pennsylvania, was convenor and chair of the meeting, which also included representatives from national arts and humanities organizations. Rachel Worby, the first lady of West Virginia and conductor and music director of the Wheeling Symphony Orchestra, was a speaker and special guest. Margaret J. Wyszomirski of the National Endowment for the Arts presented the group with copies of the new report, *The Arts in America 1992: A Report to the President and to the Congress.* Single copies may be obtained from Ms. Wyszomirski, Office of Planning, Research and Budget Coordination, National Endowment for the Arts, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Room 517, Washington, DC 20506.

☐ **First Amendment Fundraiser in Iowa.** In Des Moines on Feb. 6, the Iowa Center for the Book sponsored the premiere performance of "Free Speech for Me, but Not for Thee: An Irreverent Musical Revue Concerning Censorship." This celebration of the First Amendment, underwritten in part by *The Des Moines Register* and the Meredith Corp., helped raise funds for the Iowa center's promotion efforts on behalf of books, reading, authors and libraries.

LC Publishes Lectures By Book Award Winners

Earth, Stars, and Writers, a booklet containing lectures presented by 1991 National Book Award winners Philip Levine, Orlando Patterson and Norman Rush, has been published by the Library.

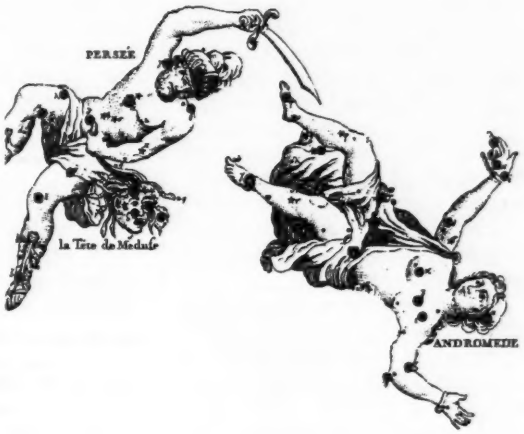
Sponsored by the Center for the Book and the National Book Foundation, which administers the National Book Awards, the lectures were presented during National Book Week 1992. Commemorated the third week of each January, National Book Week is a weeklong celebration of American books and writers that features authors talking about their writing.

Philip Levine, who began publishing poetry in 1955, won the 1991 National Book Award for poetry for his book *What Work Is.* His talk was presented on Jan. 23, 1992, at the California State Library under the auspices of the California Center for the Book. Mr. Levine's contribution is the first National Book Award presented for poetry since 1983.

Sociologist Orlando Patterson, whose book *Freedom* won the award for nonfiction, spoke at the Library of Congress–also on Jan. 23, 1992. On May 15, he spoke in Lansing, Mich., at a program sponsored by the Michigan Center for the Book.

Norman Rush won the 1991 National Book Award for his novel *Mating.* His talk was presented on March 4, 1992, at a program sponsored in Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Center for the Book.

Earth, Stars, and Writers, the third volume in a series, "The National Book Week Lectures," was designed by Franklin Street Communications Inc., of Richmond, Va. It is available for $3.95 in person from the Library of Congress Sales Shop. Copies are also available by mail from the Publishing Office, Box J, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. Please add $2 per order for shipping and handling. Mail orders must be prepaid. Credit card orders may be placed by phone at (202) 707-6095.



Earth, Stars, and Writers

Philip Levine,
Orlando Patterson,
and
Norman Rush

Cataloging in the 1990s:
Sanford Berman's Challenge to LC

Sanford Berman, known throughout the technical services community as one of the primary nemeses of LC's Cataloging Policy Office, addressed a Cataloging Forum in the Mumford Room on Nov. 24.

Mr. Berman, the head cataloger of Hennepin County Library (HCL) in Minnesota since 1973, was briefly introduced by Sarah Thomas, LC's director for cataloging, to a capacity pre-Thanksgiving holiday crowd. Casually attired in a black turtleneck, Mr. Berman in measured tones called to task what he perceives as LC's faults in the development and assignment of subject headings, as well as its descriptive cataloging methods. His main concern was "bibliocide by cataloging"—the rendering of works both physically and intellectually inaccessible through LC's allocating to books of what he refers to as misleading and biased subject headings. This problem, he added, is compounded by smaller libraries, in an effort to save money, slavishly using the headings that LC provides.

HCL is a notable exception to this practice. It uses LC records as points of departure, particularly useful in the training of new catalogers. It also uses Dewey Decimal, rather than the LC classification numbers preferred by most research libraries.

Mr. Berman laid out the main problems of LC cataloging as the use of obsolete or inaccurate terms; the failure to create enough new headings; the allotting of too few headings; and the use of terms that assume America's ruling cultural groups to be the norm.

He judiciously used examples throughout his talk to illustrate his points. LC employs foreign language and technical subject headings whose meanings sometimes elude even the average educated reader, such as the Spanish language equivalent for the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, he said. HCL, has, but LC has not, constructed as subject headings commonly used terms such as family planning, yuppies, hate groups and household hints. Mr. Berman contended that LC's average of two subject headings per monographic work is far too few, especially when it inaccurately or prejudicially uses terms such as Eskimos for Inuit, Falashas for Ethiopian Jews, and Gypsies for Romanies. Mr. Berman decried "Christocentric" religious headings that he said presume Christianity to be the norm, and sexually prejudiced headings, which assume man to be the focus, as in prehistoric man and manpower. Citing LC's insufficient number of cross references, Mr. Berman appealed for a departure from elitist sensitivities by adding x-references as well from frequently misspelled variations of subject headings. He further asserted a need for more subdivisions, such as lobbying and subliminal methods. This last is especially important for self-instructive audiotapes, of which HCL has a large collection.

His main concern was "bibliocide by cataloging"—the rendering of works inaccessible through LC's misleading and biased subject headings.

In order to make new headings easier to set up, LC should streamline its bureaucratic procedures, not add to them, he said. Mr. Berman charged that there is a lack of quality control in the Cataloging in Publication program. The fact that catalogers apparently do not look at all of the preliminary materials may be the only explanation for many inaccuracies. Mr. Berman later relented that it is difficult to catalog from only the few pages that publishers can provide before publication and that catalogers analyze as best they can. Corrections to CIPs come too late for other libraries relying on LC's cataloging to make similar changes. Finally, Mr. Berman dared LC to catalog all items equitably, or not at all. Relegating materials in particular subject areas or in little-used languages to minimal-level cataloging is often consigning them to oblivion, he said. Mr. Berman called on LC's descriptive catalogers physically to describe books with punctuation and symbols more comprehensible to nonscholarly readers. Among the symbols that LC itself should challenge are c for copyright, ca for about, and v for volume. There should be more content notes. At present, only about 4 percent of adult nonfiction receives them. There should also be more title-added entries than LC currently assigns, he urged.

The task is to implement all this without in effect indexing a book, while still reducing arrearages (unprocessed materials). Mr. Berman asserted that his experience at HCL convinced him that, once a cataloger begins the intellectual process of analyzing a record, it requires little more effort to assign multiple subject headings or additional descriptive elements. HCL does not have an excessive backlog of uncataloged materials. Fewer procedural rules to follow in the future at LC might unshackle catalogers' creativity and allow them the time to bring more materials to more users, he said.

—*Frederick J. Augustyn Jr.*
History and Literature
Cataloging Division

New Products from Cataloging Distribution Service

The Library of Congress announces five new products and services to the library market.

CDMARC Serials provides 600,000 top quality serial records—the entire CONSER data base—including those records from the U.S. Newspaper Program. With your purchase you get quick, easy, economical access to reliable serial records plus the opportunity to cut on-line costs, ensure record quality, speed interlibrary loan and reference functions and spot new journal titles. *CDMARC Serials* provides 16 search and 14 browse indexes for easy record access, five display formats to view citations and more.

Prices: Two remaining issues of three-issue 1992 subscription: $220 in North America/$240 outside North America. 1993 subscription (4 issues): $395 North America/$425 outside North America.

Cataloging Concepts: Descriptive Cataloging is a new training tool designed for use in a classroom setting for in-house training of technical services staff and other staff members who need familiarity with standard bibliographic records. Developed by LC's Technical Processing and Automation Instruction Office (TPAIO), these proven materials are now available to the library community at large. Trainees will learn to: interpret and use current (AACR 2) catalog records, define the purpose and scope of descriptive cataloging, define the standard terms used in processing activities, identify tools used for descriptive cataloging of books and nonbook materials, identify MARC tags and much more. Instructor and trainee manuals.

Price to be announced.

Network Planning Papers No. 22 & 23 round out a three-part series that examines the roles and impact of actions of different libraries and library-related organizations in the evolving national network. No. 23 is titled *The Role of State Library Agencies in the Evolving National Information Network: Proceedings of the Joint Meeting of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee and the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies, April 27-29.* No. 22 is titled *The Role of the National Libraries in the Evolving National Network: Proceedings of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee Meeting, December 9-11, 1991.* No. 21, the first of this series and published earlier, is *Impact of Local Library Systems on the National Networking Environment: Proceedings of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee Meeting, April 1-3, 1991.*

Prices: No. 23, $19 North America/$21 outside North America; No. 22, $18 North America/$20 outside North America; No. 21, $20 North America/$22.75 outside North America.

Take advantage of specially priced packages: Purchase any two papers in the three-part series for $27 North America/$30 outside North America (save up to $12 North America, $13.75 outside North America) Purchase all three for $34 North America/$38 outside North America (save $23 North America/$25.75 outside North America).

MARC Diagnostic Service is designed to meet the needs of library system vendors and other users of the MARC format who request LC to evaluate their adherence to standard USMARC. The service offers two evaluation options: (1) The vendor sends LC's Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) a representative sample file of its USMARC records on magnetic tape or floppy diskette for evaluation; (2) CDS sends the vendor a representative file of LC USMARC records, which are then processed through the vendor's system and returned to CDS for evaluation. For both options, CDS returns a summary report based on a structural edit report, a diagnostic print of each record and a statistical tabulation analyzed by the Library of Congress's Network Development/MARC Standards Office.

Note: LC cannot guarantee that a vendor's entire data base contains 100 percent full USMARC records nor that a vendor's software is fully MARC compatible under all conditions. This service analyzes the representative sample of records a vendor submits to LC.

For complete details, availability and prices for any of the above products and services, contact:

Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Dept. AU, Washington, DC 20541-5017; telephone: (800) 255-3666 (toll-free in U.S.) or (202) 707-6100; fax: (202) 707-1334.

LC Classification Schedules Update

The Library of Congress has recently published five new classification schedules: **J** (1991), **P–PM Supplement** (1991), **PQ–Part 1** (1992), **PT–Part 2** (1992), and **U** (1992). Revised print editions scheduled for 1993 include **C** and **V**. The **KL–KWX**, the Law of Asia and Eurasia, Africa, Pacific Area and Antarctica working draft edition (issued in 1991 in looseleaf with no index) will be replaced in late spring 1993 by the final printed edition, incorporating many changes and a full index.

To order these or other current LC Classification Schedules, contact: Library of Congress, Customer Services Section/Dept. AL, Cataloging Distribution Service, Washington, DC 20541-5017; telephone: (800) 255-3666 (toll-free in U.S.) or (202) 707-6100; fax: (202) 707-1334.

The Library is currently working on a number of initiatives that will improve access to LC Classification Schedules. These initiatives include converting all classification schedules into the USMARC format—facilitating more frequent updating and revisions. Additionally, this conversion will allow the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) to distribute the schedules in different physical formats, such as looseleaf and CD-ROM versions. **Subclasses H–HJ** have been completed as part of the pilot project and funding has been obtained to convert schedules **B–BJ, E–F, KF, L, PN, PR, PS, PZ, R** and **T** during FY93. Plans for the conversion of other schedules are currently being discussed.

Questions about the conversion process and the content and editorial policies for LC Classification Schedules should be directed to the Chief, Cataloging Policy and Support Office at (202) 707-4380. Send inquiries or suggestions about new or enhanced LC Classification Schedule products to: Liz Leahy, CDS, telephone: (202) 707-0194 or e-Mail to leahy@mail.loc.gov.

CORRECTIONS

The Library's major exhibition "Scrolls from the Dead Sea: The Ancient Library of Qumran and Modern Scholarship" will open April 29, not April 22.

In "The Vatican Library: A Chronology" (Jan. 11, 1993, page 19) the date 1785 should refer to the actions of Pope Pius VI, not Clement XIII.

The photo on page 35 of the Jan. 25 issue is from 1921 and shows Woodrow Wilson riding next to president-elect Warren Harding.

Text of the Librarian's Jan. 25 Statement To Congress

Dr. Billington's written statement, submitted to the subcommittee, follows:

For fiscal 1994 we are requesting only those funds necessary to maintain core services and to address fundamental long-deferred infrastructure requirements. These funds enable us to make the contributions that only this Library can make to the Congress and the American people. The request totals $364.4 million, including authority to obligate $24.4 million in receipts, for a net of $340 million. It represents a total budget increase of $30 million, or 9 percent, over fiscal 1993. Of the $30 million, 71 percent (or $21.4 million) is required simply to fund mandatory pay and price level increases.

This proposed budget supports the Library's new seven-year strategic plan. Considering the nation's needs and the Library's strengths, the Library of Congress has developed a strategy for overcoming the backlog of uncataloged materials, strengthening current core services and improving in-house efficiency while preparing for the dissemination of the Library's key collections to the Congress and the nation electronically through new networks and joint ventures.

The Library of Congress Strategic Plan (1993–2000) that was submitted last month prepares the Library for its role of service to the Congress and the nation in the 21st century. The plan's first phase (1993–1996) gives top priority to the existing core library services by reducing arrearages and securing the collections while improving human resources management and financial management. These are the top budget priorities for fiscal year 1994.

We will not be able to maximize use of the Library's unique collections and staff to support the Congress, the nation's libraries and American education and economic performance if the basic infrastructure of the institution cannot be secured during the first phase of our strategic plan.

Cutting Back in 1993. In order to operate within the fiscal 1993 budget and make sure that every appropriated dollar is effectively spent, the Library is streamlining existing services and has initiated a Library-wide review by the Inspector General to seek additional economies. Already this year, a cut of 128 authorized positions and the absorption of most mandatory pay and price level increases have resulted in significant cutbacks, such as:

☐ Reducing reading room hours during low-use periods (including Sunday service during the summer months) and reducing or shifting some police services.

☐ Suspending selected publications (including the *CRS Review* and *Major Legislation of the Congress* and reducing by 50 percent the size of CRS InfoPacks and the quarterly *Guide to CRS Products*.

☐ Reducing by 32,000 the number of books, periodicals and other library materials purchased for the collections, and delaying the acquisition of nearly 300 CD-ROM products needed for research.

☐ Reducing the number of public tours and public telephone reference inquiries that we accommodate.

☐ Delaying the upgrading or replacement of outdated automated systems for the Library as a whole and of aging machines that provide free reading services for the blind and physically handicapped in particular.

☐ Eliminating educational outreach programs on major exhibitions such as presidential inaugurations and the Vatican Library.

Mandatory Cost Support Sought. The Library must increase its budget in fiscal 1994 to prevent further erosion of important services. Of the requested $30 million increase, $21.4 million, or 71 percent, is required simply to fund mandatory pay and price level increases. A new mandatory increase for locality pay will by itself require an estimated outlay of $5.2 million. The Library does not control these increased expenses. If additional funds are *not* appropriated to cover them, further reductions in service are inevitable.

Of the remaining $8.6 million requested, the largest single item is for collections security to maintain both higher levels of protection and the quality of service in a closed-stack environment. The next largest items address long-deferred needs to improve essential financial and human resources systems.

Overview of Library Services. The Library of Congress maintains a collection of nearly 100 million items—many of them irreplaceable—in more than 450 languages. This massive information resource serves the country in a variety of ways, including:

☐ Congressional Services—The Library provides impartial analytical research and information to the Congress on public policy issues—providing Congress with more than 645,000 products and research responses a year, including custom responses to 268,000 requests for research and information. The five areas of most intense research support during fiscal 1992 were health insurance; trade; defense policy; Soviet transformation and implications for the United States; and banks, thrift institutions and financial stability. The incomparable collections and multilingual staff of the Law Library and of other special collections are also specially accessible to the Congress.

☐ Cataloging Services—The Library supplies bibliographic records and related products to libraries and bibliographic utilities in all 50 states and territories—cataloging that would cost America's libraries in excess of $360 million annually if they had to do the work themselves.

☐ Research and Reference Services—The Library makes available to scholars and other researchers vast information resources, many of which are unique, covering almost all formats, subjects, and languages—serving every year more than 800,000 readers and responding to more than 1.4 million information requests a year. The Library also provides on-line access to its automated information files (containing more than 30 million records) to congressional offices, state libraries, and libraries which are cooperative cataloging partners throughout the nation. The Library also annually provides more than 36,000 books and other items to every state in the union via free interlibrary loans.

☐ Copyright Services—The Library's Copyright Office administers U.S. copyright laws and actively promotes international protection of intellectual property created by U.S. citizens, processing more than 650,000 claims for copyright registration and 400,000 requests for information annually.

☐ Blind and Physically Handicapped Services—The Library manages a free national reading program for 750,000 blind and physically handicapped persons, circulating more than 21 million items annually (disks, cassettes and braille) through 147 regional and subregional libraries and multistate centers.

☐ Other Library Services—In addition, the Library of Congress:

• Promotes reading and literacy through the 26 state affiliates of the Library's Center for the Book.

• Manages the nation's leading collection of folk music and folklore and promotes the preservation of folk culture throughout the U.S.

• Coordinates and administers a cost-effective procurement program for nearly 1,300 other federal libraries.

Because it is such a unique storehouse of human knowledge, the Library is an increasingly important link for the Congress and the nation to foreign countries, providing at low cost substantial benefits to American libraries, universities, law schools and other institutions. The Library's international activities include:

• Purchasing materials through six overseas field offices for the Library of Congress and 86 other major American research libraries.

• Training scores of officials from developing and newly democratized countries in international copyright law and the protection of "intellectual property" as a basis for free markets.

• Bringing millions of foreign items to the Library for American researchers in science, technology and other fields.

Perhaps most important of all, the United States Congress, through its Library, has led the world in supporting the new parliaments of former communist countries. In the second year, programs of assistance to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were added to those we already provide to Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic (now the Czech Republic and Slovakia).

The Congressional Research Service has coordinated the Library's substantial deliveries of equipment, library resources and technical assistance and encouraged other organizations to join in helping build these developing parliaments.

Six recent examples show how the Library makes a real difference to the nation and the world:

(1) The archivist of postcommunist Russia asked the Librarian of Congress to head an advisory group on opening up the archival records of the former U.S.S.R. and provided the Library with an unprecedented exhibit of heretofore top secret Soviet records;

(2) The Department of Defense used 500 copies of the Library's latest handbook on Somalia to orient unit leaders of the U.S. military task force now deployed there;

(3) The Library's preservation scientists analyzed the paper on which the original Indian Constitution was printed and advised the Indian government how to preserve this invaluable document;

(4) Our Cairo office advised the National Library of Kuwait on how to rebuild that devastated institution;

(5) The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is leading a cooperative effort to establish an international standard for the production of audio books; and

(6) Department of State officials turned to the Library's audio preservation experts for advice about preserving Somalia radio broadcasts from 1950 to the present, which constitute that nation's *only* remaining record of its contemporary history.

Arrearages and Collections Services. Since I last appeared before you, the Library has made major progress in reducing its unprocessed arrearages. We have completed the second year of our three-year pilot program and are on schedule to meet our targeted reduction of 11.3 million unprocessed items by December of this year.

Success in 1993 depends, however, on the rapid filling of 140 authorized but vacant jobs—12 percent of the Library's antiarrearage work force. The vacancies exist because uncertainty over the Library's FY 1993 budget led to a Library-wide limited hiring freeze last April. Then, as that uncertainty ended, a federal court opinion in August required us to revise our hiring procedures and forced a de facto employment freeze. Further delay in hiring would put our arrearages timetable at risk. We hope to begin filling these critical vacancies soon. But if the budget outlook for fiscal 1994 does not appear likely to support these additional staff people, we may have to seek guidance from the committee on adjusting these arrearage targets.

During the past fiscal year, despite the personnel shortages, our people cut arrearages by 5.7 million, and during the first quarter of fiscal 1993 the arrearages were reduced by an additional 1.5 million items. The arrearages now stand at 32.1 million items, a drop of nearly 20 percent since our arrearage reduction program began.

We have made fully available to researchers and the Congress such impressive materials as: the *U.S. News and World Report* collection of 1.2 million photographic negatives from 1952 through 1986; the papers of Thurgood Marshall, Clare Booth Luce, Joseph Alsop, Reinhold Niebuhr and Byron White; the extensive records of the NAACP; the records of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, and the National Council of Jewish Women; more than 32,500 rare broadsides, leaflets and pamphlets on American history dating from 1527 through 1986; a 4,000-sheet series of topographic maps of Eastern Europe; our entire collection of Japanese children's literature; the papers of important musicians like Edward MacDowell, Artur Rubinstein and Henryk Szeryng; an 18,000-item African pamphlet collection; and substantial Arabic and Persian arrearages.

Much of the work on the latter collections was supported by newly raised private funds.

We are doing even more than the substantial numbers and our chart reveal. The Library is developing, testing and implementing new approaches to cataloging and arrearage reduction. These modernization efforts will not only help us meet the goals of our strategic plan (an 80 percent reduction of the backlog by the year 2000) but will also create models for libraries throughout the nation.

Major steps taken or planned include:

☐ Establishing whole book cataloging teams that process library materials more rapidly and encourage innovation and cooperation to improve productivity.

☐ Installing intelligent bibliographic workstations in place of "dumb" terminals to improve cataloger productivity.

☐ Working with OCLC (Online Computer Library Center), a bibliographic utility, to obtain records for more than 65,000 commercial sound recordings.

☐ Using collection-level cataloging to group materials sharing a common topical focus, instead of cataloging each item separately.

☐ Increasing the use of other libraries' cataloging to avoid duplication of effort and increase timeliness.

☐ Devising routine, high-speed techniques for processing the Copyright Deposits collection, the largest single collection in the Music Division.

☐ Processing 125,000 PREMARC records through use of the OCLC data base and sophisticated matching algorithms.

The fiscal 1994 budget requests additional funds to continue our crucial efforts to modernize Collections Services, including: $500,000 for updating the Library's incomplete PREMARC file with enhanced bibliographic records purchased from another source rather than continuing the old, expensive manual updating process; $500,000 for optical scanning of old serials records to permit access through a new automated serials management system; $350,000 to develop and implement the first phase of a plan to automate the Library's shelflist and to streamline shelflisting techniques; and $593,000 for acquiring machine-readable materials for the collections and for beginning a phased replacement program for items stolen or mutilated.

We are also requesting $1.1 million to purchase essential conservation supplies for collections processed in the arrearage reduction project, to enhance the preservation filming program and to accelerate the acquisition of microform versions of newsprint and other fragile materials. These preservation dollars will ensure that the Library's vast and often irreplaceable collections are stored in the proper manner and converted to the proper medium so that they will benefit future generations.

Collections Security and Constituent Services. In response to mounting evidence of thefts and mutilation, we took action to protect the collections by:

☐ Beginning the implementation of a comprehensive *Plan for Enhancing Collections Security.*

☐ Closing the book stacks to all persons except Library staff on official business and, by arrangement, members of Congress and their staffs.

☐ Installing theft detection gates at all building exits and beginning the installation of antitheft alarm devices in bound volumes.

☐ Accelerating the installation of caged enclosures for highest risk materials.

☐ Beginning the installation of video surveillance cameras.

For fiscal 1994, we seek funds to continue implementing the security plan, primarily to support book service activities in a closed-stack environment, place more antitheft alarm devices in high-risk volumes, establish a comprehensive reader registration program, and place video surveillance cameras in the remaining high-risk areas.

Our ability to sustain regular constituent services has been strained by these new security procedures, and we are requesting $1,296,000 and 45 positions to handle the new requirements while maintaining an acceptable level of reference and reader services. To support our program for protecting the collections, we are also requesting $197,000 and six positions for Collections Services; $116,000 and five positions for the Law Library; $261,000 for four vacant police positions and cloakroom services; $169,000 for security equipment; $10,000 for the Copyright Office; and $122,000 and four positions for the Congressional Research Service. All of these funds support our program to protect the collections.

We need an additional $534,000, including funding for the equivalent of 19 positions, to maintain reading room hours at the already reduced level of 68.5 hours per week. As we notified the Congress last year, we plan to reduce reading room hours during periods of low use beginning Jan. 29. With increased security measures, including closing the stacks, we have experienced a 31 percent increase in the number of items requested in the reading rooms. By reducing hours of service in seven of our 22 labor-intensive reading rooms on Tuesday and Friday evenings and closing on Sundays during the summer, we will be eliminating overtime and police costs and reallocating 27,000 hours of staff time to handle the increased workload.

But further cuts could curtail basic services and change the nature of the Library itself. The additional funding we request is needed if we are to honor our priorities of arrearage reduction, collections security and long-overdue improvement of human resources and financial management without drastically impairing the quality of our service.

Human Resources. One of the Library's chief goals—and one of my personal goals—is to ensure a nondiscriminatory work environment for all employees. The United States District Court for the District of Columbia concluded in its Aug. 14, 1992, Memorandum of Opinion that the Library's system for competitively selecting employees for hiring or promotion opportunities during the period 1979 to 1988 was so subjective as to lend itself to discriminatory effects. We are accordingly revamping employment practices to ensure equity at all three stages of the competitive selection process: (1) the posted qualifications stage; (2) the panel stage; and (3) the interview stage.

We plan to reprogram fiscal 1993 funds to bring in temporary consultants in order to train our human resources personnel and selecting officials, conduct specialized analyses and install an applicant tracking system. For fiscal 1994, to sustain this advance, we are requesting $473,000 to fund nine new positions and $612,000 to fund 12 existing positions so that the Library can have its own specialists devoted to job analysis, monitoring the selection process at every step, doing disparate impact analyses and preparing employment data for reports, forecasting, and trends analysis.

Financial Management and Other Infrastructure Requirements. One of my first acts as Librarian of Congress was to ask that the General Accounting Office (GAO) provide a financial audit of the Library. As a result of this audit, GAO recommended that the Library implement an integrated financial management system. Since this audit was released in August 1991, we have completed detailed plans for implementing this GAO recommendation. We find the purchase and installation of a commercial software package to be the Library's least costly and most beneficial option. We continue to work with GAO in improving our financial management practices and have asked them to participate in the selection of a new system. We are asking for $1.7 million to purchase and implement a new system that will improve accountability to the Congress, support the appropriations process, enhance staff productivity, eliminate paperwork and minimize the need to rekey financial data. An integrated financial management system is essential for conducting the type of cost-benefit analyses that the Library needs to find new economies.

To operate and continue to rent an off-Capitol Hill collections storage facility, the Library requests $898,000 and 14 new positions to select, prepare and transport 250,000 volumes annually. We appreciate the Congress's support for acquiring critically needed collections storage space, and we are taking steps, in cooperation with the Architect of the Capitol, to use the $3,186,000 appropriated this year to rent and outfit a facility that will meet our short-term needs. We continue to believe (as stated in the plan we submitted to the Committee last year) that the acquisition of land and construction of buildings is the most economical long-term strategy.

The Library is committed to improving the workstations for staff members who spend at least 50 percent of their time at video display terminals (VDT), and the Library requests $522,000 to speed up the phased acquisition of appropriate ergonomic furniture and equipment. The additional funds will permit the completion of this project by 1996.

We continue to work with the Architect of the Capitol in making the Library's Special Facilities Center, located at Sixth and East Capitol streets, available for use. We now anticipate that the child care space will be available for use in June 1993. We are asking for $152,000 to equip this center, so that we can put in place another element of our strategy to improve access to the Library's vast holdings by permitting use of the center's short-term living quarters for visiting scholars as well as its training facilities for our staff and people using the collections.

Police Merger. The Senate Appropriations Committee, in its fiscal year 1993 Committee Report, directed the Library of Congress to initiate action to merge the Library of Congress Police function with the United States Capitol Police. Accordingly, we have been in consultation with the general counsels of the Capitol Police and the Architect of the Capitol and have submitted draft legislation to them for their review and comment. The draft legislation establishes the Library of Congress Division within the Capitol Police Force.

Library of Congress Bicentennial. The Library will mark its 200th anniversary in the year 2000. We propose a seven-year bicentennial project that coordinates a series of exhibitions, publications, conferences, public lectures, demonstration projects and other celebratory events promoting learning, literacy and access to the collections. A National Advisory Board, drawn from Congress and the public, will help with planning. We are asking for $225,000 as the appropriated annual base for this project, of which $206,500 can be reprogrammed from the Columbus Quincentenary project. Most costs of the Library bicentennial will be met by private funds.

Copyright. For the Copyright Office, we are requesting a total increase of $1,543,000, which is offset by

our request to use $168,000 of increased receipts–for a net increase of $1,375,000. More than 90 percent of this increase is for mandatory pay and price level increases.

Intellectual property continues to be one of the shining stars of our economy. Our computer software, books, music, motion pictures and television programs are popular all over the world and represent one of our country's critical trade and growth assets. These industries generated *$38 billion in foreign sales* in 1990, and they account for almost 6 percent of our gross national product. The Copyright Office helps to raise the level of copyright protection worldwide and fights to stamp out piracy of American music, motion pictures and software.

Through the effective use of technology and processing improvements, the Copyright Office is able to process a copyright registration claim in an average of four to six weeks. The new optical disk storage system–approved by the committee–will further improve the Copyright Office's ability to meet future service demands.

During 1993 the Copyright Office will implement the Audio Home Recording Act of 1992, and we are requesting an increase of $37,400, which is fully funded by receipts, for additional nonpersonal costs associated with this new law.

Congressional Research Service. The additional $4.7 million requested in the Congressional Research Service (CRS) budget consists of $4.2 million for mandatory pay increases, $344,000 for price level changes and $121,746 for improving collections access and security, which is part of the Library's overall *Plan for Enhancing Collections Security*. Because 90 percent of the CRS budget goes for salaries and benefits, funding for the mandatories is particularly critical to maintain the capacity to meet Congress's analysis and information needs.

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Finally, we are asking for an increase of $3.5 million to continue the Library's free national reading program for the blind and physically handicapped. The increase does not represent any new programs. It permits continued service to over 750,000 people. It includes $1.8 million for machine replacement of the 30,000 cassette book machines and 25,000 talking book machines that we have identified as being worn beyond repair and in need of replacement over the next five years.

Conclusion. We have forged a strategy committed to making more accessible the vast resources assembled by the Congress during 193 years. Our purpose now is to support this dynamic democratic society in an age when new knowledge becomes a key to progress. . . .

A crucial issue facing the Congress regarding its Library is whether to provide national electronic access to its tremendous assets or to relegate the institution to the status of a passive warehouse of materials accessible only to those who can journey to Washington.

The Library of Congress is in a special position to help the nation move ahead in the decades to come. First, it can enrich and foster the pursuit of truth by making our unmatched collections and knowledgeable staff more useful to Congress and the nation. Second, by exploiting new electronic technology, the Library can enormously increase the knowledge available to Americans in local schools, colleges, libraries and private sector research enterprises from Florida to Alaska. As a signal of our potential for increasing the direct delivery of materials to local users, we are proposing to make the Library's on-line catalog available without charge via the Internet, a national superhighway of many interconnected networks with a major backbone provided by the National Science Foundation's NSFNet.

We believe the future holds the potential for the Library to play a significant role in enriching and upgrading local institutions of learning and research, so that even those Americans far from great universities and the more affluent schools and libraries can still have access to the best of the nation's heritage and the latest in up-to-date information. Technology makes this possible; the Library's strategy envisions bringing an "electronic library" rapidly from concept into initial operation.

To put this strategy in motion, I have recently reorganized our top management and established a Library-wide working group on the electronic library of the future. The group is tasked with planning, preparing and pilot testing electronic delivery systems for the Library's role in the emerging national and international information networks. The Library is also determining the most appropriate relationships between the Library of Congress and other players in the electronic library arena as well as the production and distribution options for the Library's American Memory project.

A key element in this strategy is our request to expand the Library's services to the science and technology communities. One of the chronic problems in our national research and development establishment is the inadequate use of existing studies and inventions in public decision-making and technical work. People keep reinventing the wheel. This is an information problem, one that the Library of Congress can help to solve. We are proposing two distinct levels of activity to improve service: (1) placing a technical staff of five in our public reading rooms to instruct patrons in using automated resources for business and science and (2) making the latest information in this rapidly changing field easier to find and use by researchers everywhere, partly through the Library's development of a new Automated Referral Center for science and technical information.

The LC Fund Act. Finally, I will again seek sponsorship in the 103rd Congress of the Library of Congress Fund Act. This legislation is essential to the Library's future. It would enable the Library to extend the range of its services to meet new demands from Americans for specialized products and services which go beyond the Library's present and foreseeable tax-supported basic functions.

The act would allow the Library to provide customized services for researchers, law firms and others–services which have been frequently requested of the Library but should not be supported by the taxpayer because they go beyond our basic tasks and provide extra services to specific customers.

We need a wider range of funding devices to meet the needs of the institution and of the people we serve–the same range currently available to other major libraries in America.

We have greatly increased philanthropic giving to the Library as evidenced by a 72 percent increase in our trust funds since 1987–from $11.5 million to $19.8 million. But this act is essential if the Library is to realize more of its service potential for the nation–and these new services will create new opportunities and activities for other libraries and economic enterprises.

The act creates a sustaining mechanism that the Library presently lacks: a revolving fund, through which the Library can recover the costs incurred in meeting specialized information needs of the business community and others. This responds to the General Accounting Office's recommendation to establish a revolving fund to handle fee-service activities. These new activities will not be undertaken at the expense of traditional free core services. Because it provides a rational way of making more of the Library's vast resources available to information seekers in government, academia and private industry, the Fund Act would enable the Library to serve a critical function in making America more competitive. . . .

I hope that members of this committee will support passage of the Fund Act in this Congress as well as our budget request for fiscal 1994. Both lay the foundation for realizing the potential set forth in the Library's strategic plan. . . .

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